## ZXFV201, ZXFV202, ZXFV203, ZXFV204 Quad, single, triple and dual video amplifiers

## Device description

The ZXFV201, ZXFV202, ZXFV203 and ZXFV204 are quad, single, triple and dual, respectively, high speed amplifiers designed for video and other high speed applications.

Their low differential gain and phase performance make them ideal for video amplifier buffer applications.
The quad allows one IC to drive RGBS format component video signals, while the triple provides RGB component video buffer/driver. The dual amplifier is a mainstay of the video market providing two channels in the space of 1 single in SO8. The small size of the ZXFV202 in SOT23 allows it to be placed where needed for position/size critical applications.

Together with high output drive and slew rate capability, they bring high performance to video applications.

## Ordering information

| Part number | Descrip- <br> tion | Status | Reel size <br> (inches) | Oty. | Part <br> mark |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ZXFV202E5TA | Single | Active | 7 | 3,000 | V202 |
| ZXFV202E5TD | Single | Obsolete | 7 | 500 | V202 |
| ZXFV202N8TA | Single | Obsolete | 7 | 500 | ZXFV202 |
| ZXFV204N8TA | Dual | Obsolete | 7 | 500 | ZXFV204 |
| ZXFV204N8TC | Dual | Active | 13 | 2,500 | ZXFV204 |
| ZXFV203N14TA | Triple | Active | 7 | 500 | ZXFV203 |
| ZXFV203N14TC | Triple | Obsolete | 13 | 2,500 | ZXFV203 |
| ZXFV201N14TA | Quad | LTB | 7 | 500 | ZXFV201 |
| ZXFV201N14TC | Quad | Obsolete | 13 | 2,500 | ZXFV201 |

## Features

- High speed
- Gain of $1-3 \mathrm{~dB}$ bandwidth 210 MHz
- Slew rate $380 \mathrm{~V} / \mu \mathrm{s}$
- Good video
- 25 MHz 0.1 dB bandwidth
- Differential gain 0.04\%
- Differential phase $0.04^{\circ}$
- 40mA output current @ 3V Output
- Characterized up to 300 pF load
- $\pm 5$ Volt supply operation
- Supply current 7.5mA per amplifier


## Applications

- Industry standard pinouts
- Video gain stages
- CCTV buffer
- Video distribution
- RGB buffering
- Home theater
- High speed ADC signal input drive
- Cable driving


## Application diagram



Back termination


Dual amplifier S - video driver

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## Absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise stated ${ }^{(a)}$ )

Supply voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}_{+}}$to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}_{-}}$)
Input voltage $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}-,}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}_{+}}\right)^{(\mathrm{b})}$
Differential input voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ID}}$ )
Inverting input current $\left(I_{I_{N}}\right)^{(c)}$
Output current (continuous, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}<110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
Internal power dissipation
Storage temperature range
Operating ambient junction temperature ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{JMAX}}$ )

```
-0.5V to +11V
V
\pm3V
\pm5mA
\pm60mA
```

See power dissipation derating table
$-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

NOTES:
(a) Stresses above those listed under Absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
(b) During power-up and power-down, these voltage ratings require that signals be applied only when the power supply is connected.
(c) At high closed loop gains and low gain setting resistors care must be taken if large input signals are applied to the device which cause the output stage to saturate for extended periods of time.

Power derating table

| Package | Theta-ja | Power rating at 25'C |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SOT23-5 | $195^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ | 0.64 W |
| SO8 | $168^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ | 0.74 W |
| SO14 | $120^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ | 1.04 W |

## Recommended operating conditions

| Parameter |  | Min. | Max. | Unit |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}_{ \pm}}$ | Dual supply voltage range | $\pm 4.75$ | $\pm 5.25$ | V |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CMR}}$ | Common mode input voltage range | -3 | +3 | V |
| $\mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ | Ambient temperature range | -40 | 85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## Recommended resistor values

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}_{ \pm}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \mathrm{pF}$

| $\mathrm{G}_{\text {cL }}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{G}}$ | Peaking |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 680 | n/c | 2 dB |
|  | 820 |  | 0 |
|  | 1000 |  | -2dB |
| 2 | 430 | 430 | 2 dB |
|  | 470 | 470 | 1.5 dB |
|  | 560 | 560 | 0 |

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DC electrical characteristics ( $\pm 5 \mathrm{~V}$ power supplies, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise stated. $R_{f}=1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, R_{L}=150 \Omega, C_{L} \leqslant=10 p F$ )

| Parameter | Conditions | Test | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Supply voltage V+ operating range |  |  | 4.75 | 5 | 5.25 | V |
| Supply voltage V- operating range |  |  | -5.25 | -5 | -4.75 | V |
| Supply current/per channel |  | P | 5.0 | 7.5 | 10 | mA |
| Input common mode voltage range |  | P |  | $\pm 3$ |  | V |
| Input offset voltage |  | P |  | 1 | 10 | mV |
| Output offset voltage |  | P |  | 2 | 20 | mV |
| Input bias current, non-inverting input |  | P |  | 5 | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Input resistance |  | P | 1.5 | 2 | 6.5 | $\mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| Output voltage swing | I OUT $=40 \mathrm{~mA}$ | P |  | $\pm 3$ |  | V |
| Output drive current | V IN $=3 \mathrm{~V}$ | P | 40 |  |  | mA |
| Positive PSRR | $\Delta \mathrm{V}+= \pm 0.25$ | P | 49 | 57 |  | dB |
| Negative PSRR | $\Delta \mathrm{V}-= \pm 0.25$ | P | 49 | 57 |  | dB |

Test $-\mathrm{P}=$ production tested. $\mathrm{C}=$ characterized
AC electrical characteristics $\left( \pm 5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{f}}=470 \Omega, G=2, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \mathrm{pF}, \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathbf{2 5}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$, unless otherwise stated)

| Parameter |  | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{BW}_{-3}$ | Bandwidth, -3dB | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=0.2 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{PP}} \mathrm{G}=+2, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{F}}=470 \Omega$ |  | 210 |  | MHz |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=0.2 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{PP}} \mathrm{G}=+1, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{F}}=820 \Omega$ |  | 210 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{BW}_{0.1}$ | Bandwidth, $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=0.2 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {PP }}$ |  | 30 |  | MHz |
| SR | Slew Rate | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=2 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {PP }} \mathrm{G}=+2, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{F}}=470 \Omega$ |  | 600 |  | $\mathrm{V} / \mu \mathrm{s}$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=2 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {PP }} \mathrm{G}=+1, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{F}}=820 \Omega$ |  | 380 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}}$ | Rise time | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}= \pm 1 \mathrm{~V}, 10 \%-90 \%$ |  | 5.8 |  | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}$ | Fall time |  |  | 4.6 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{p}}$ | Propagation delay | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}= \pm 2 \mathrm{~V}, 10 \%-90 \%$ |  | 2.6 |  |  |
| dG | Differential phase, NTSC | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NTSC/PAL, } 280 \mathrm{mV} \mathrm{VPR}_{\text {r }} \\ & \mathrm{DC}=-1.428 \mathrm{~V} \text { to }+1.428 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.04 |  | \% |
| dP | Differential phase, NTSC |  |  | $0.04{ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |

## ZXFV201, ZXFV202, ZXFV203, ZXFV204

## Applications information

A typical circuit application is shown in Figure 1. This is suitable for $75 \Omega$ transmission line connections at both the input and the output and is useful for distribution of wide-band signals such as video via cables. The $75 \Omega$ reverse terminating resistor R4 gives the correct matching condition to a terminated video cable. The amplifier load is then $150 \Omega$ in parallel with the local feedback network.


Figure 1 Typical video signal application circuit, gain = $\mathbf{2}$ (overall gain =1 for $\mathbf{7 5 \Omega}$ load
The wide bandwidth of this device necessitates some care in the layout of the printed circuit. A continuous ground plane is required under the device and its signal connection paths, to provide the shortest possible ground return paths for signals and power supply filtering. A double-sided or multi-layer PCB construction is required, with plated-through via holes providing closely spaced low-inductance connections from some components to the continuous ground plane.

For the power supply filtering, low inductance surface mount capacitors are normally required. It has been found that very good RF decoupling is provided on each supply using a 1000pF NPO size 0805 or smaller ceramic surface mount capacitor, closest to the device pin, with an adjacent $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ X7R capacitor. Other configurations are possible and it may be found that a single $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ X7R capacitor on each supply gives good results. However this should be supported by larger decoupling capacitors elsewhere on the printed circuit board. Values of 1 to $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ are recommended, particularly where the voltage regulators are located more than a few inches from the device. These larger capacitors are recommended to be solid tantalum electrolytic or ceramic types.

Note particularly that the inverting input of this current feedback type of amplifier is sensitive to small amounts of capacitance to ground which occur as part of the practical circuit board layout. This capacitance affects bandwidth, frequency response peaking and pulse overshoot. Therefore to minimize this capacitance, the feedback components R2 and R3 of Figure 1 should be positioned as close as possible to the inverting input connection.

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The frequency response and pulse response will vary according to particular values of resistors and layout capacitance. The response can be tailored for the application to some extent by choice of the value of feedback resistor. Figures 2 and 3 show the small signal unity gain and gain of 2 frequency responses.


Figure 2 Unity gain small signal bandwidth


Figure 3 Gain of 2 small signal bandwidth

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Figures 4 and 5 show the large signal unity gain of 2 frequency responses.


Figures 4 and 5 Large signal unity gain of 2 frequency response

The ZXFV20x family are primarily video amplifiers; Figures 6 and 7 show the NTSC/PAL differential gain and phase errors at a gain of 2.


Figures 6 and 7 NTSC/PAL differential gain and phase errors at a gain of 2

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## Pinout details




## ZXFV201, ZXFV202, ZXFV203, ZXFV204

## Package details - SO8, SO14

Pin 1


Seating Plane

| Dim. | Inches |  | Millimeters |  | Dim. | Inches |  | Millimeters |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. |  | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. |
| A | 0.053 | 0.069 | 1.35 | 1.75 | L | 0.016 | 0.050 | 0.40 | 1.27 |
| A1 | 0.004 | 0.010 | 0.10 | 0.25 | e | 0.050 BSC |  | 1.27 BSC |  |
| $\begin{gathered} D \\ (8 \mathrm{pin}) \end{gathered}$ | 0.189 | 0.197 | 4.80 | 5.00 | b | 0.013 | 0.020 | 0.33 | 0.51 |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{D} \\ (14 \mathrm{pin}) \end{gathered}$ | 0.337 | 0.344 | 8.55 | 8.75 | c | 0.008 | 0.010 | 0.19 | 0.25 |
| H | 0.228 | 0.244 | 5.80 | 6.20 | $\Theta$ | $0^{\circ}$ | $8^{\circ}$ | $0^{\circ}$ | $8^{\circ}$ |
| E | 0.150 | 0.157 | 3.80 | 4.00 | h | 0.010 | 0.020 | 0.25 | 0.50 |

Note: Controlling dimensions are in inches. Approximate dimensions are provided in millimeters

## ZXFV201, ZXFV202, ZXFV203, ZXFV204

## Package outline - SOT23



| Dim. | Millimeters |  | Inches |  | Dim. | Millimeters |  | Inches |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. |  | Min. | Max. | Max. | Max. |
| A | - | 1.12 | - | 0.044 | e1 |  | OM | 0.07 | OM |
| A1 | 0.01 | 0.10 | 0.0004 | 0.004 | E | 2.10 | 2.64 | 0.083 | 0.104 |
| b | 0.30 | 0.50 | 0.012 | 0.020 | E1 | 1.20 | 1.40 | 0.047 | 0.055 |
| C | 0.085 | 0.120 | 0.003 | 0.008 | L | 0.25 | 0.62 | 0.018 | 0.024 |
| D | 2.80 | 3.04 | 0.110 | 0.120 | L1 | 0.45 | 0.62 | 0.018 | 0.024 |
| e | 0.95 NOM |  | 0.0375 NOM |  | - | - | - | - | - |

Note: Controlling dimensions are in millimeters. Approximate dimensions are provided in inches

## ZXFV201, ZXFV202, ZXFV203, ZXFV204

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## Zetex sales offices

## Europe

Zetex GmbH
Kustermann-park
Balanstraße 59
D-81541 München
Germany
Telefon: (49) 894549490
Fax: (49) 8945494949
europe.sales@zetex.com

## Americas

Zetex Inc
700 Veterans Memorial Highway
Hauppauge, NY 11788 USA

Telephone: (1) 6313602222
Fax: (1) 6313608222
usa.sales@zetex.com

## Asia Pacific

Zetex (Asia Ltd)
3701-04 Metroplaza Tower 1
Hing Fong Road, Kwai Fong Hong Kong

Telephone: (852) 26100611
Fax: (852) 24250494
asia.sales@zetex.com

## Corporate Headquarters

Zetex Semiconductors plc Zetex Technology Park, Chadderton
Oldham, OL9 9LL
United Kingdom
Telephone: (44) 1616224444
Fax: (44) 1616224446
hq@zetex.com
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